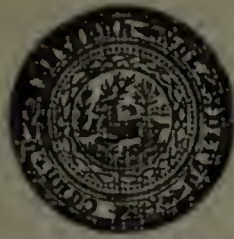


Dr. Lethem



County Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR 1940,

BY

GORDON LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DERBY :

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.



County Borough of Derby

*With the Medical Officer of Health's
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Public Health Department,
1, Derwent Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith the Annual Report for 1940, which has been cut down as compared with previous years owing to the shortage of paper.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GORDON LILICO.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft. lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft. Market Place ... 157 ft. </div>
Population at Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Males ... 68,893 Females ... 73,510 </div>	142,403
Estimated Population for 1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,700
Number of Houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,875
„ Inhabited Houses at end of 1940 (according to Rate Books)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,365
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1940 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition)	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6
„ „ „ 1931...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.55
„ „ „ 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,003,259
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,000

1940.

							Rate per thousand population.		
Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,534	...	...	...	23.65
			Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births, legitimate			1,838	928	910	}	For Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates. For Birth Rate.		
Illegitimate			116	58	58				
Total			1,954	986	968				
legitimate			1,847	934	913				
illegitimate			117	58	59				
Total			1,964	992	972	}	Birth rate ... 15.14		
Still Births	...	...	59	32	27		Rate per 1,000 total births... 29.2		
Births (notified)	...		1,851	—	—				
Deaths	...	...	1,949	1,036	913	Death rate ... 15.02			
Death Rate adjusted by the Comparability Factor (1.05) supplied by the Registrar General ... 15.8									
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions								...	48.02
Excess of Births registered over Deaths					...	...	...	...	15
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—							Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
				Deaths.					
Puerperal Sepsis			...	...	3	...	...	...	1.49
Other Puerperal Causes			...		2	...	...	...	0.99
Total			...	...	5	...	...	...	2.48
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—									
Legitimate, 92.			Illegitimate, 8.			Total, 100.			
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—									
Legitimate, 50.05.			Illegitimate, 68.96.			Total, 51.2.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 4									
,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 1									
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 10									

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1940 15.14

The Births registered during the year numbered 1,964, as compared with 1,944 in 1939.

DEATHS.

MATHS.							Rate per 1,000 population.	
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	30	0.23
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				...	...	78	0.6
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	17	0.13
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	219	1.7

DEATH RATES:—

						Rate per 1,000 population.	
England and Wales	14.3
126 County Boroughs and great towns (including London)	15.8
148 smaller towns (Resident Populations, 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931)	12.8
London Administrative County	17.8

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1940 was 2,092, 1,997 ordinary burials and 95 still-born.

Inquests held during 1940.—These numbered 160—101 males and 59 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 115. Post mortem examinations, 197.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 55 yrs.	55 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 75 yrs.	75 & over.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	19	3	2	2	2	1	..	2	2	3	2	..	16	8	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria	15	..	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	78	..	..	..	..	6	22	23	10	11	5	1	36	2	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	17	2	6	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	13	9	2
Syphilitic Diseases	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	..
Influenza	33	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	11	6	5	10	..	..
Measles	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Polio & Polio Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Acute Infectious Polio Encephalitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	2	2	..
Cancer of Uterus	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	6	9	1	11	1	..
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	11	18	6	18	3	..
Cancer of Breast	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	4	6	8	1	..
Cancer of All Other Sites	130	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	10	39	40	24	72	40	1
Diabetes	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	13	3	14	6	..
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	149	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	11	30	54	48	60	15	..
Heart Disease	616	..	..	..	1	1	7	18	39	113	195	242	254	21	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	20	19	16	1	..
Bronchitis	114	5	..	1	..	..	3	1	18	24	23	39	26	4	..
Pneumonia	86	13	10	1	1	3	3	3	13	24	8	7	43	15	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	19	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	6	1	4	12	2	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	6	6	1	17	13	2
Diarrhoea	15	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	4	..
Appendicitis	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	8	1
Other Digestive Diseases	41	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	4	13	7	9	28	35	1
Nephritis	42	..	2	1	1	1	8	6	5	3	10	5	14	6	3
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Other Maternity Causes	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
Premature Birth	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	..
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc.	26	22	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	27	..
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	2
Road Traffic Accidents	11	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	2	7	22	2
Other Violent Causes	64	4	1	3	..	4	2	7	4	9	13	17	41	24	6
All Other Causes	201	3	6	5	2	3	14	11	15	33	41	71	151	69	1
Totals	1949	100	37	27	15	26	85	107	175	378	484	515	936	371	27

CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1940.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).													Strangers.	Non-Civilians.				
	Total.	Abbey.	Alvaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.			Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Diphtheria	78	4	6	3	3	9	4	1	3	9	4	6	9	5	7	2	3	2	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	17	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	9	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	1
Syphilitic Diseases	33	..	2	1	..	4	1	2	2	..	1	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	..
Influenza	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Polio-Encephalitis	40	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	23	3	1	1	2	5	5	2	3	2	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	3
Cancer of Uterus	41	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	20	2	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1
Cancer of Breast	130	10	11	13	7	5	8	6	9	5	9	12	8	9	8	4	6	40	1
Cancer of All Other Sites	25	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	6	..
Diabetes	149	9	6	13	13	7	16	3	4	8	11	11	16	8	8	11	5	16	..
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	616	35	42	50	43	35	37	40	30	54	33	41	54	22	19	37	44	32	2
Heart Disease	55	1	4	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	7	3	3	4	3	1	..
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	114	6	9	12	7	6	8	6	8	2	10	7	8	4	8	7	6	4	..
Bronchitis	86	4	7	6	7	4	3	10	2	10	7	6	5	6	3	1	5	15	1
Pneumonia	19	..	5	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	23	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	13	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis	46	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	4	3	5	3	2	4	2	7	38	1
Other Digestive Diseases	42	2	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	4	5	3	4	5	6	3
Nephritis	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Other Maternity Causes	32	1	4	1	1	2	..	1	1	7	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	20	..
Premature Birth	26	2	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	3	1	1	7	1	27	..
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	12	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Suicide	11	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	24	..
Road Traffic Accidents	64	2	3	4	4	8	4	2	3	9	6	1	6	4	4	1	3	25	9
Other Violent Causes	204	7	18	12	15	10	12	12	7	14	14	22	15	13	15	10	8	71	4
All Other Causes	1949	100	135	137	125	112	113	109	91	162	128	132	158	106	112	112	117	390	37
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DERBY RAINFALL, 1940.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 159 rainy days in 1940. The amount of rain which has fallen is 28.65 inches, which is 0.27 inches lower than that of the average of the twenty-one years, 1919-1939. The detailed figures are as overleaf :—

DERBY.

DUFFIELD.

			No. of				No. of		Average
			rainy				rainy		for Derby,
			days.				days.		1919-1939
									inclusive.
	Inches.				Inches.				
January ...	3.07	...	10	...	3.34	...	12	...	2.76
February ...	3.34	...	18	...	3.68	...	19	...	2.02
March ...	2.32	...	15	...	2.77	...	15	...	1.76
April ...	1.84	...	15	...	2.06	...	18	...	2.16
May ...	1.24	...	7	...	1.59	...	10	...	2.32
June ...	0.78	...	8	...	0.81	...	8	...	1.88
July ...	2.53	...	16	...	2.71	...	14	...	3.02
August ...	0.35	...	7	...	0.47	...	7	...	2.60
September ...	0.65	...	10	...	1.03	...	12	...	2.39
October ...	4.04	...	19	...	4.61	...	18	...	2.76
November...	6.32	...	18	...	7.52	...	17	...	2.64
December ...	2.17	...	16	...	2.54	...	17	...	2.61
	28.65	...	159	...	33.13	...	167	...	28.92

II - MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

There were seven midwives practising in the Borough.

The municipal midwives attended 400 confinements including non-residents and medical aid was sought in 183 cases.

150 on account of mother or expectant mother.

31 on account of infant.

2 on account of mother and baby.

District.	Cases attended as Midwife	Cases attended as Maternity Nurse.	Still Births.	Total Cases.	Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum
A.	61	7	—	68	1	—
B.	89	3	—	92	2	—
C.	30	3	1	34	—	1
D.	71	10	1	82	—	—
E.	32	3	1	36	1	—
F.	36	4	2	42	—	—
G.	40	6	—	46	—	—
	359	36	5	400	4	1

Two maternal deaths occurred in the cases booked by municipal midwives.

Cause of death :—

1. (1) Heart failure, (2) Chronic endocarditis. Patient was 23 days post partum following Caesarean section.
2. Eclampsia—Twin labour.

Midwives.—121 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1940. 95 were attached to institutions (30 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 2 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 37 at the City Hospital, 1 at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, 4 at the Poor Law Institution, 15 at the Women's Hospital, 5 at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 1 at Nursing Homes). 21 were connected with the Health Department (including two School Nurses) and 6 practised privately (three of these being resident outside the Borough). One of the 21 connected with the Health Department transferred to private practice during the year and is also included in the six practising privately.

Of the 6 midwives practising privately in the Borough, 3 did not attend any cases in the Borough during the year, the remainder attended 55 cases (51 births and 4 stillbirths). Medical aid was sought in 30 cases, 25 on account of the mother and 5 on account of the infant. In addition, these midwives acted as maternity nurses at 7 cases. One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified in their practises. 20 visits to midwives were paid and 12 interviews.

A midwife who had surrendered her certificate in August, 1937, was allowed to practise by order of the Council under Emergency Regulations. This midwife attended 41 births and medical aid was sought in 26 cases, 21 on account of the mother and 5 on account of the baby.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CITY HOSPITAL.

737 women made 4,144 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

Expectant Mothers attended—

848 made 3,204 attendances at 228 Clinics.

BOULTON.

26 women made 344 attendances during the year.

ROE FARM.

42 women made 218 attendances during the year.

Post-Natal Clinics.

MUNICIPAL—

City Hospital.

140 women made 218 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.

Nightingale Home only.

399 women made 399 attendances at 48 Clinics.

DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. A. Stafford.

Dental Clinics. Held at Temple House Isolation and City Hospitals, and Ante-natal Clinics at Roe Farm and Boulton Child Welfare Centres. Particulars of treatment given are as follows:—

1940	Nursing Mothers.	Child Welfare.	Tuberculosis Clinic.	ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.		CITY HOSPITAL.					Miscellaneous.	TOTALS.
				In-patients.	Staff.	Ante-Natal	Public Assistance.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Staff.		
No. of cases who attended Clinics	60	430	5	36	33	455	29	148	2	119	39	1,444
No. of cases actually treated ...	58	422	4	34	32	280	29	144	2	95	38	1,138
No. of cases to whom advice only was given ...	2	8	1	2	1	175	—	4	—	24	1	306
No. of attendances made at Clinics	104	455	11	71	53	671	53	204	2	220	47	1,979
No. of Fillings ...	1	—	—	6	23	16	1	—	3	103	24	177
No. of Extractions ...	92	1114	3	49	46	719	63	641	—	85	28	2,840
No. of N ₂ O Anaesthetics ...	31	426	1	17	23	236	20	81	—	44	15	894
No. of Evipan Anaesthetics ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	29	—	—	—	34
No. of Local Anaesthetics... ..	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	7	2	19
No. of Denture patients ...	12	—	1	4	4	—	5	5	—	4	1	36
No. of Dentures constructed ...	16	—	2	7	4	—	7	9	—	8	1	54
No. of Dentures repaired ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	10
No. of Scalings, Dressings, etc. ...	55	3	7	27	10	34	19	28	—	19	18	220

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1940 was 2.48 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
33	General peritonitis due to septic abortion. P.M. without inquest	C.H.	4
29	Staphylococcal septicaemia, puerperal sepsis	D.R.I.	—
28	Streptococcal puerperal sepsis with peritonitis	C.H.	—
41	Heart failure, chronic endocarditis ; patient was 23 days post partum following Caesarean section. P.M.	C.H.	6
29	Eclampsia, twin labour on 26/3/40... ..	C.H.	1

Births.—2,761 notifications were received during 1940 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 1,851 were live births and 61 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 797 were live births and 52 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
Live Births.				
Notified by Midwives	770	27.9	14	0.51
Notified by Doctors	85	3.08	6	0.22
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	732	26.5	242	8.76
Notified " " " Doctors	264	9.56	535	19.38
Still-Births.				
Notified by Midwives	20	0.72	—	—
Notified by Doctors	1	0.04	1	0.04
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	24	0.87	14	0.51
Notified " " " Doctors	16	0.58	37	1.34
Totals	1,912	69.25	849	30.76

1,036, or 54.2% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 1,964 births were registered.

STILL-BIRTHS. 113 Still-Births were notified (55 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 58 by Midwives). 61 were in respect of Derby residents and 52 non-residents. There were 95 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 59 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents, three being illegitimate. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 3.0.

59 still-births were investigated.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1940.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	9
	Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	25	4	2	...	31	1	...	...	...	32
	Congenital Defects	6	...	2	...	8	1	...	1	...	10
	Injury at Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Atelectasis	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
v. Other Causes.	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
	Pneumonia	1	2	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	12
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	4	4	...	...	8	1	4	5	...	18
TOTALS		42	12	4	...	58	8	19	11	4	100

Births registered { Legitimate 1,838
Illegitimate 116

Deaths { Legitimate Infants 92 Infantile Mortality = 50.05
Illegitimate " 8 " " = 68.96 } per 1,000 reg'd Births

None of the 100 infants had been vaccinated.

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Welcomes held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Babies.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton ...	101	518	2872	1681	1520	3051	1512
Nightingale Rd.	100	587	3574	2220	1865	3958	1451
Rutland St.	50	456	2615	1812	1086	2773	877
St Giles', Normanton	50	598	3341	2372	1255	3563	1136
Temple House	101	666	3335	2291	1410	3621	1438
Dean Street ...	51	363	2205	1664	606	2248	861
Roe Farm ...	99	781	5262	3288	2533	5723	1927
Green Street ...	151	903	5326	3649	2396	5963	1931
Trinity Street ...	51	240	1647	1416	232	1648	352
Totals ...	754	5112	30177	20393	12903	32548	11485

Number of Children making first attendances in 1940.

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9mth's 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years	Total.
Boulton ...	36	71	14	7	2	130	107	237
Nightingale Rd. ...	56	81	19	5	6	167	92	259
Rutland Street ...	35	71	18	7	5	136	147	283
St. Giles', Normant'n ...	27	89	23	8	8	155	141	296
Temple House ...	42	99	34	14	9	198	164	362
Dean Street ...	45	58	16	11	2	132	84	216
Roe Farm ...	65	110	28	12	6	221	194	415
Green Street ...	83	139	27	18	12	279	193	472
Trinity Street ...	69	96	16	5	4	190	2	192
Totals ...	458	814	195	87	54	1608	1124	2732

Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months
Boulton ...	6	14	9	4
Nightingale Rd. ...	10	31	11	2
Rutland Street ...	9	16	9	5
St. Giles', Norm't'n ...	5	21	16	3
Temple House ...	7	25	10	11
Dean Street ...	3	20	8	1
Roe Farm ...	9	34	15	7
Green Street ...	24	51	15	10
Trinity Street ...	8	24	8	3
Totals ...	81	236	101	46

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified 16.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 32.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—No cases were notified during the year.

Baby Incubators.—No infants were placed in these incubators during the year.

CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The scheme for the Routine Medical Inspection of pre-school children was continued during 1940, but the war had some effect on the number of examinations.

The figures are :—

Routine Medical Inspections	...	...	1,884
Re-Inspections	...	...	1,825
Special Examinations	...	...	164

The number of individual children who were referred on account of some defect was :—

Treatment	...	...	...	522
Observation	...	...	...	687

The types of defect corresponded generally to the lists given in previous reports.

Children with defects were referred to various special clinics as follows :—

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	407
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	245
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	177
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	70
Skin Clinic	...	...	...	52

Included in the total of these figures are 193 children under two years of age, for whom the special clinics of the School Medical Service are also available.

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year :—

	<i>Sold at cost price.</i>	<i>Supplied free.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Dried Milk ...	11,914 lbs.	14,595 lbs.	26,509 lbs.

In September the issue of branded dried milk was discontinued and replaced by National Dried Milk.

The National Dried Milk supplied during the year was :—

<i>Sales.</i>	<i>Free.</i>
1,039 packets.	2,240 packets.

Home Helps.—During the year, 96 applications for Home Help services were received. The full fee was paid in 13 cases, a reduced fee in 38 cases, and in 12 cases no charge was made. In 33 instances the applications were withdrawn.

Nursing in the Home.—Same as 1938.

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1939	...	...	...	...	2
(1) Applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Homes Registered	...	...	...	...	1
(3) Orders made refusing or cancelling Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	6
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	3

Seventeen visits of inspection were made during the year.

Children Act, 1908.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	27
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	18
Removed from Register—					
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	2
„ to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	3
„ to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	16
„ to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to relatives out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Adopted	...	...	...	...	—
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	...	—
				—	24
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	21
212 visits were paid to these Children.					
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ „ end of year	...	...	...	...	20

III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

GENERAL REVIEW.

For reasons of economy the report for 1940, as for 1939, consists chiefly of a resume of the work done during the year.

The main features of this short summary are :—

Staff.—One doctor, three dentists and two of the men on the clerical staff joined the forces. All their places have been taken by temporary staff.

Schedules.—All the scheduled work has been completed during the year. All the Clinics have been maintained and all the special services, except the open air class, were also fully operative.

In these strenuous times it is a pleasure to record the opening of the Traffic Street Nursery Unit—which took place in December, 1940. This modern building, which is capable of accommodating 80 children, raises the official number of nursery units in the Borough to four.

Ancillary Care.—The provision of meals schemes were maintained during the year and extended to provide meals at a small charge for those cases where the income of the parents was above the scale for free meals. This is a feature which is likely to be developed as time goes on. The milk in schools scheme was extended so that an extra third of a pint was available for children showing definite signs of malnutrition.

Number of Examinations.—The total number of examinations is again smaller. This is principally due to the fact that the schools did not officially open until the Easter term. Although open for volunteers from the beginning of the year, the attendances were much below normal between January and March. The number of evacuees, although dwindling, also partly accounted for the decrease. It is hoped to commence nutritional surveys in 1941.

Uncleanliness.—Extra visits have been made to the schools by the school nurses in this connection, but in spite of this, the conditions in many families are still far from satisfactory.

General Health.—There is no evidence of any deterioration in the health of Derby school children during 1940. This, however, should not blind us to the possibilities of this in the coming year. For one thing, there was no lack of essential foodstuffs during the year—a condition which may or may not continue in the future, and for another it is to be remembered that the onset of the symptoms of sub-nutrition is very gradual.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Elementary Schools is 21,791. The number of names on the books is 16,277 and the average attendance 13,430. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special M.D. School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 5,428. Of these, 2,895 were boys and 2,533 were girls. In addition, 446 children were brought forward by the head teachers for special examinations.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 0.6. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was also 0.7.

Malnutrition.

The number of children in 1940 who were suffering from serious malnutrition was 7, and the number noted with slight malnutrition was 698.

Uncleanliness.

See report on the Work of the School Nurses (page 18).

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The Percentage of children found to have defective vision was 16.5.

In the eight and twelve year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/8, were :—

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
15.5	17.1	17.1	16.8

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
5.7	5.6	10.4	8.5

The total number referred for refraction was 206.

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 16.

Squint.—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 53.

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 1.9 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 11.7.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

52 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhœa at routine medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 70 cases.

Dental Defects.

2,218 children were found at the routine medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the routine medical inspections :—

Rickets	...	...	633	Other Defects	..	...	85
Spinal Curvature	...	...	347				

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

4.2 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 39.

Tuberculosis.

Five cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year.

In addition to these children, 39 special cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for his opinion. Of that number, seven had been previously referred.

VACCINATION.

507 (9.3 per cent.) of the 5,428 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as outlined in the report for 1932.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—907 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.—The total number of children attending these clinics was 8,057, and the number of attendances was 31,814. Of this number, 10,135 examinations (inspections and re-inspections) were made by Medical Officers.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	6,126
Total number of attendances	...	...	7,991
Total number of clinics held	...	...	1,426

MR. ARTHUR STAFFORD, School Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :—

Inspections.—The Elementary and Central (Boys') Schools were visited once during the year, children of all ages being inspected. The Secondary, Special (Temple House) and Nursery Schools are not included in the routine scheme and were not therefore visited. Scholars from these schools are, however, given treatment at the Dental Clinic on being referred at School Medical Inspections or by making direct application for it, and these cases provided 508 special inspections.

142 sessions were spent on Elementary School inspections, at which 13,757 children were examined. It was found that 14.4% had sound teeth, 18.2% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 67.4% required treatment.

Of the 9,286 children found to be requiring treatment, 7,400 were referred for it, and the usual form of invitation to accept treatment was issued to their parents with the result that 62.5% accepted the offer of treatment, 22.1% refused, while from 15.4% no reply was received.

Treatment.—Treatment is carried out every day of the week at the Central School Clinic, where three surgeries are kept constantly occupied. 7,991 attendances were made by 6,126 children. 4,269 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 16 in temporary teeth. 8,456 temporary teeth and 2,525 permanent teeth were extracted, for which purpose 4,757 general and 20 local anæsthetics were used.

The number of permanent teeth extracted remains higher than is to be desired, but it should be noted that 83 of these were sound teeth removed from overcrowded mouths for orthodontic purposes. There was the usual small number of cases for the treatment of gum conditions and for scaling and polishing of teeth, etc., but none of outstanding merit.

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	..	1,583
Total number of attendances	... ..	2,404
Spectacles provided at contract rates	... ..	921

Included in these figures are 70 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthoptic Clinic.—A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the report for 1938. I am indebted to Miss W. D. Lord, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report:—

Number of cases dealt with during 1940	...	398
--	-----	-----

Classification :—

Under observation only	... ..	29
On preliminary treatment	... ..	20
On actual treatment	... ..	66
On waiting list	... ..	27
Refused	... ..	114
Discharged	... ..	142
		= 398

During the year 7 cases received operative treatment.

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1940 was 244.

Total number of cases attended	... ..	851
Total number of attendances	... ..	1,546

Included in these figures are 177 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane :—

Total number of children attended	... ..	392
Total number of attendances	... ..	5,877

In addition, 294 cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinics made 3,827 attendances.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street :—

Total number of children attended	... ..	75
Total number of attendances	... ..	1,715

In addition, 113 cases referred from Child Welfare Clinics made 1,351 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane :—

Total number of cases attended	... ..	326
Total number of attendances	... ..	1,321

Included in these figures are 52 cases referred from Child Welfare Clinics.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane :—

Total number of cases attended	... ..	656
Total number of attendances	... ..	4,903

Included in these figures are 245 cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinics.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—

(a) At Brethby	... ..	Nil
(b) At the City Hospital	... ..	13
Number of X-Ray examinations	... ..	18
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—		
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	... ..	4,113
Attendances at Splint Maker	... ..	218

Speech Clinic :—

Number of children attending	...	...	...	116
Number of attendances	...	...	...	2,615
Number of home visits	...	...	...	58
Number of school visits	...	...	...	32

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Open-air Class at Sinfín School was closed at the beginning of the war and the class temporarily disbanded.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

MR. H. MOUNTFORD, Organiser of Physical Training, reports as follows :—

" During the year the schools gradually re-opened and, with the provision of adequate air raid shelters, school life became as normal as conditions would allow. The physical training activities were resumed, although in many schools the physical training lessons in the playground were handicapped by the presence of permanent air raid shelters. In the case of the senior schools deep air raid shelters had to be built on the school playing fields, but fortunately alternative accommodation was found on nearby recreation grounds. The most serious check to physical training activities has been caused by the calling up of the men from Boys' Departments. Most of the remaining male teachers have been transferred to the senior schools, leaving junior schools with staffs composed mostly of women. From a physical education point of view, it is felt that such a policy has minimised the loss of the specialist physical training teachers in the senior departments.

Whilst most of the physical training activities have been resumed in some form, it has not been found possible to resume camping activities and the opening of play centres.

Although the physical and social side of school life has undoubtedly received a setback, the provision of physical and social activities for youths and girls between 14 and 20 under the auspices of the Youth Committee has started a movement which is most encouraging. Several Youth Clubs have already been started and these have proved most successful. The Youth Committee's policy is to provide youth activities in every district of the town and it is anticipated that this will be completed during the coming year."

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meals List is 491.

A medical examination of all children for whom free meals were applied was undertaken, and the number of children so examined during 1940 was 184.

The number of children on the milk register is 14,883.

The total of free issues (included in the above figure) was 1,669.

The provision of milk was continued during the holidays to children on the free list.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, CHILDREN'S WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.—The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
2,747	51%	70.5%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind.—No cases of blindness were examined during the year before admission to a Blind Institution.

Deaf.—Five cases were examined during the year for admission to a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Epileptic.—No cases of Epilepsy were examined during the year for institutional treatment.

Mentally Defectives.—Forty-one children were examined under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. Four were certified under Article 2 (a), and 37 were certified under Article 4.

Temple House Special School.—During 1940, 28 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 16 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and were actually admitted during the year. 12 were found not to be mentally defective within the meaning of the Act and fit to be retained in the elementary school.

Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.—During the year, 62 reports were received on children who were either in or had left Temple House Special School.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.—There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

An additional Nursery Unit was opened in December, 1940, at Traffic Street, with accommodation for 80 children.

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 155.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number of Secondary Schools in Derby is five, viz., The Benrose School (Boys), Parkfields Cedars Secondary School for Girls, The Derby School (Boys), The Junior School of Art (Boys and Girls), and Homelands Secondary School (Girls).

Medical Inspection.—All the requirements of the Board with regard to medical inspection have been carried out.

The total number of pupils inspected was 1,717. Of these, 869 were boys and 848 girls.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic was:—

Visual Defects...	...	...	...	...	192
Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	475
Other Defects ...	...	...	...	...	90

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

The arrangements under this heading have been explained in previous reports.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 326 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. Ten were certified not fit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopædic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services. In addition, four nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Medical Services.

Home visits	2,350
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Visits to Schools :—

Number of sessions devoted to vermin inspections	344
Miscellaneous	...
	205

Visits to Nursery Schools :—

Number of visits paid	121
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Clinics :—

	<i>Sessions.</i>
Minor Ailments Clinics	...
Specialist Clinics	...
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics	...
	1,184
	539
	571

Vermin Clinics :—

Total number of cases attended :—

Body Vermin	1
Verminous Head	480

Total number of attendances	1,835
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MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows :—

Teachers	24
Children for Approved Schools	...	...	...	...	19
Skegness Seaside Home	...	...	...	...	78
Entertainments	...	...	...	...	11
Boarding Out	...	...	...	...	17
Overseas Evacuation	...	...	...	...	985

National Health Insurance.—The records of 8 school leavers were forwarded to the office of the National Health Insurance Committee during the year.

Child Guidance.—Owing to financial considerations, it was not found possible to proceed with the establishment of a Child Guidance Clinic in 1939. Arrangements, however, have been made with the Derbyshire County Council to have a maximum of six cases per annum treated under their scheme.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,960
Total							5,583
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grand Total							5,583

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	}	22,634
Number of Re-Inspections		

TABLE II.

Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year
in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	Number of Chil- dren In- spected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1864	220	11·80	1396	74·89	245	13·14	3	0·16
Second Age-group	1759	201	11·43	1256	71·40	300	17·06	2	0·11
Third Age-group	1960	366	18·67	1428	72·86	164	8·37	2	·10
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5583	787	14·09	4080	73·08	709	12·7	7	0·13

TABLE III.**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V.).**

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 7576

Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT
(excluding Minor Eye Defects Treated as Minor Ailments.—Group I.)

					No. of Defects dealt with.		
					Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).					901	7	908
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)					—	—	—
Total					901	7	908
					Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were							
(a) Prescribed					879	7	886
(b) Obtained					765	7	772

GROUP III.**TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.**

Number of Defects.			
Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme		
79	163	189	431

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist

(a) Routine age-groups

AGE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	TOTAL
Number	1445	1385	1394	1579	1627	1592	1455	1494	1507	279	13,757

(b) Specials ... 33

(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials) ... 13,790

(2) Number found to require treatment ... 9,319

(3) Number actually treated ... 5,651

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 6,998

(5) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection ... 142

Treatment ... 1,426

Total ... 1,568

(7) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth ... 2,273

Temporary Teeth ... 8,368

Total ... 10,641

(6) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth ... 3,391

Temporary Teeth ... 16

Total ... 3,407

(9) Other Operations :—

Permanent Teeth ... 235

Temporary Teeth ... 6

Total ... 241

(8) Administrations of general
anæsthetics for extractions 4,566**Table V.—Verminous Conditions.**

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...	6
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	39,205
(iii.) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean ...	2926
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ...	Nil
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	48
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	Nil

Table VI.—Blind and Deaf Children.

Total number of children not receiving suitable education... Nil

Mentally Defective Children.

Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928... 41

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of Children attending Secondary Schools.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Ages.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Totals.
Boys	2	17	16	53	93	177	156	169	133	45	6	2	869
Girls	..	..	2	59	126	179	188	129	105	39	17	4	848
Totals	2	17	18	112	219	356	344	298	238	84	23	6	1717

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections ... 565

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Total number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 58

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	192	2	194
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—	—	—
TOTAL	192	2	194
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	177	2	179
(b) Obtained... ..	156	2	158

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.			
Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme		
—	2	8	10

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist :—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Nil			
(b) Specials	475			
Total	475			
(2) Number found to require treatment	475			
(3) Number actually treated	475			
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	992			
(5) Half-days devoted to	<table> <tr> <td>Inspection —</td><td rowspan="2">} Total .. —</td></tr> <tr> <td>Treatment —</td></tr> </table>	Inspection —	} Total .. —	Treatment —
Inspection —	} Total .. —			
Treatment —				
(6) Fillings	<table> <tr> <td>Permanent Teeth 878</td><td rowspan="2">} Total .. 878</td></tr> <tr> <td>Temporary Teeth —</td></tr> </table>	Permanent Teeth 878	} Total .. 878	Temporary Teeth —
Permanent Teeth 878	} Total .. 878			
Temporary Teeth —				
(7) Extractions	<table> <tr> <td>Permanent Teeth 252</td><td rowspan="2">} Total .. 340</td></tr> <tr> <td>Temporary Teeth 88</td></tr> </table>	Permanent Teeth 252	} Total .. 340	Temporary Teeth 88
Permanent Teeth 252	} Total .. 340			
Temporary Teeth 88				
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	191			
(9) Other operations	<table> <tr> <td>Permanent Teeth 76</td><td rowspan="2">} Total .. 77</td></tr> <tr> <td>Temporary Teeth 1</td></tr> </table>	Permanent Teeth 76	} Total .. 77	Temporary Teeth 1
Permanent Teeth 76	} Total .. 77			
Temporary Teeth 1				

IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During 1940 history was in the making in the reactions of local communities to the changes enforced by "total war": the epidemiological record turns out to be so much better than might have been expected.

At the start of the year "dispersal" had practically ceased, the schools were functioning and there was more crowding into shelters "in case." Happily, influenza provided no serious problem, the outstanding features being a country-wide epidemic of **rubella** (German Measles) and one of **cerebro-spinal meningitis**. These were overlapped and followed by a widespread epidemic of measles, diphtheria of gravis type continued to be prevalent and deadly, whereas we were in the trough of the scarlet fever cycle. Whooping cough became more prevalent during the latter half of the year.

The presence of large numbers of H.M. Forces in the region led to greatly increased demands for bed accommodation in the Isolation Hospital, which was kept exceptionally busy.

On the preventive side, the attention of the public was drawn to the question of inoculation against the typhoid group by an article in the local press, and for those specially exposed in A.R.P. and other emergency services, by circulars. Vaccine was supplied free to practitioners and to the doctors attached to A.R.P. posts. Immunisation against diphtheria was maintained at a steady tempo, which was accelerated considerably after the first broadcast sponsored by the Ministry of Health.

In October the Department lost Nurse Elizabeth Walls, who retired after many years of faithful service; her last year spent in the visitation and control of infectious cases was one of the most strenuous of her career.

Vaccination of Infants during 1940 : -

Total number of births	2,722
Children under 12 months died un-vaccinated...	145
Insusceptible	7
Postponed	24
Successful	173
Conscientious objection certificates	1,885

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Influenza.—The seasonal appearance of infection was somewhat delayed ; it seemed to be highly infective but was never of great virulence. Throughout the country the peak of the epidemic was reached at the end of February. This led to a small increase of notifications of pneumonia during the first quarter of the year.

Pneumonia.—136 cases were notified during the year, of which number 20 died, half of them being influenzal in type. Very few cases occurred in the Services, and none were fatal.

Home Nursing.—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia were provided in 19 instances, 17 of which recovered. For certain other cases the Works Welfare nurses were in attendance.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
1936	17,873	10,075	5,422
1937	15,952	10,078	5,915
1938	17,503	10,728	3,788
1939	11,075	13,813	5,370
1940	5,696	12,593	14,168

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1940.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.												Non-Residents.	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.											Abbey.	Alston.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.			Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Under 1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.																			65 and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Smallpox

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, etc., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1940 : —

BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	50
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	6,267
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	83
Sputa by ordinary method	...	...	...	1,684
Sputa by concentration methods	...	...	...	381
Others	...	...	...	540
Borough Laboratory Total				9,005

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	180
Urine and Faeces Specimens	...	...	...	114
Water	...	...	...	51
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	40
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina, Organisms	...	...	...	24
Blood for Widal's Reaction	...	...	...	14
Others	...	...	...	46
County Laboratory Total				469
Grand Total				9,474

Scarlet Fever.—Following previous years of widespread infection, this year may be described as a trough in the epidemic cycle; the number of notifications was reduced to 243. Excluding strangers and errors in diagnosis, there were **234** cases, including 8 from the Services.

Infection was sporadic, with no evidence of localisation in any one area; it was mild in character and there were no deaths.

70% of the civilian cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In accordance with recent experiences, 20% of the cases were adolescents and adults, which included five nurses infected during their professional duties and two mothers who were nursing cases in their homes.

Relatively few cases of multiple infection in families were recorded; one family proved an exception, in which five children were ill consecutively at a period of frequent "alerts" and almost certainly due to crowding into their Anderson shelter.

"Return Cases."—Happily such cases were few, and five of these were in continuity with hospitalisation during December, 1939, when "foreign strains" were common, as reported last year. Nine were recorded from eight infecting cases, one being discharged from another hospital.

Cases nursed at home were also responsible for similar spread in four instances, two at least being due to doubtful control of isolation.

Diphtheria.—Considerable prevalence of the gravis type of infection was reported in 1939; conditions were even more serious in 1940, both as to the numbers and type. Typing was carried out regularly for six months, during which "gravis" was proved in over 80% of cases. Following the illness of Mr. Roe and also the difficulty of obtaining laboratory materials, this special investigation could not be carried on, but the clinical evidence indicated no change. We can therefore assume that "gravis" infection is

now endemic, and that diphtheria as an infection is a problem of great importance in Derby.

For the safety of the public a certain amount of elasticity had to be exercised in the use of the Isolation Hospital, owing to the presence of various military groups in the district, the widespread billeting, and the need to keep industry going at full power: therefore considerable numbers of suspicious throat infections had to be isolated for diagnosis and treatment, both from within and without the Borough. Most of the military cases turned out to be simple tonsillitis.

During the year there was marked local prevalence of Diphtheria in two districts of the town, which led to numbers of notifications of suspicious throats as cases of Diphtheria and added to the demand for hospitalisation. Many of these were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria, or to be temporary carriers of infection. Of the 292 notifications, 36 can be excluded from the Diphtheria classification, but of the 254 left, very many were gravely ill and 18 died, including one stranger.

As in 1939, there was a high rate of notified cases aged 15 and over, the bulk being females.

The chief cause of anxiety was an outbreak of gravis cases which started in the Derwent Ward in February and continued throughout the year, providing the bulk of cases notified or suspected, and there were many fatalities. At a later date a second regional distribution of cases occurred (Rowditch, King's Mead, Markeaton and Bridge Wards), whereas the rest of the Borough remained fairly free from infection.

No evidence was obtained that crowding into shelters had been an important factor: on the other hand the Cinema, as has been stressed in previous reports, was much more likely. In the Nottingham Road area, 40% of those notified admitted a recent visit to the "pictures," many being habitués. Efficient ventilation during children's matinees, which are frequently crowded, would be difficult to enforce without frequent inspections and suitable Bye-Laws. Susceptible children, if crowding together, run risks from communicable infections, and the managements of cinemas catering for children's matinees ought to keep their mechanical ventilation in action, whatever the season of the year.

The wise parent (many, alas, are not so wise) will see that their children play in the open air on Saturday afternoon.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The routine practice elaborated in previous reports has been continued, and there have been increased demands for prophylactic on the part of medical practitioners for their private patients.

We are now reaping the fruits of the pioneer years and have to cope with a steadily increasing demand for the protection of the child population. At the end of the year the total number of protected children in Derby was over NINE THOUSAND.

The public recognition of the prevalence of dangerous Diphtheria is stimulated by the daily bulletin of cases in the Isolation Hospital which appears in the local press. Health Visitors, the Child Welfare Medical Officers and Head Teachers of Elementary Schools have all been most effective in presenting the argument of prevention.

Medical talks to parents in the B.B.C. programme and a special broadcast on behalf of the Ministry of Health given last autumn have been most successful stimulants to local publicity.

It is recognised that occasional cases of clinical Diphtheria may occur among immunised children, due to probable temporary waning of immunity of the subject, coupled with a mass infection by Diphtheria bacilli, or produced as a result of infection by a very virulent strain.

Such attacks are nearly always extremely mild and devoid of complications, and are really additional proof that immunisation is a most reliable method of combatting this most dangerous infection.

During 1940, owing to the widespread prevalence of "gravis" infection, 20 clinical cases of Diphtheria occurred in immunised children; in two of these the infection occurred within twelve weeks of the last injection. Four of the above had a severe infection, but recovered; all the rest were mild or moderate cases.

Ten cases of notified Diphtheria in immunised children were found to be due to tonsillitis, with a possible bacteriological infection as temporary carriers in six.

Six cases of clinical Diphtheria occurred in children who had commenced, but not completed the course. One was removed to the Shardlow R.D.C. Hospital, the others to the Borough Isolation Hospital; one of which, a child of 2 years for whom medical advice was not sought early, died.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS, 1940.

Use of Schick Test.

	No.	Non-reactors.	Reactors.	
School Teachers	2	1	1	
Scholars	139	69	70	
Re-tested after previous inoculation	263	255	8	} 4 very slight positive.

Administration of Prophylactic.

	Under 5 years.	5—15 years.	Total.
†Schick Reactors	—	68	68
Do. Teachers	—	—	1
†Inoculated without test	683*	1024*	1707
†Inoculation at Isolation Hospital whilst recovering from Scarlet Fever	12	11	23
			<hr/> 1799 <hr/>

* 42 failed to complete the course.

† Including a proportion who will be completed in 1941.

T.A.F. has been used throughout, the bulk having been provided by B. W. & Co.

Clinics, 1940.

These were held at the Central Office, at six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and at various Elementary Schools, etc., by appointment.

Number of Sessions ... ..	...	...	...	228
First attendance of cases ... ..	...	...	...	1,843
Total number of attendances ... ..	...	...	...	5,240
Average attendance per session ... ..	...	...	...	23

A Table is provided giving an analysis according to age of the persons who have completed a full immunisation course since the inception of Diphtheria Prophylaxis :—

Year.	YEAR OF BIRTH.															Total.
	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	'34	'33	'32	'31	1930	'29	'28	'27	'26	'25—'19	
1930-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	17	13	20	16	61	153
1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	11	7	11	22	23	69	159
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	23	28	30	54	39	35	76	306
1934	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	58	44	58	88	51	59	41	59	493
1935	—	—	—	—	2	69	78	80	101	138	151	159	111	73	97	1,059
1936	—	—	—	—	61	58	42	77	91	93	75	46	27	22	20	612
1937	—	—	1	69	69	74	65	130	112	108	52	41	17	14	11	763
1938	—	5	115	153	148	166	216	187	179	125	60	43	49	40	48	1,534*
1939	1	140	161	125	162	205	213	185	199	171	177	154	63	46	38	2,040*
1940	152	152	113	96	135	142	124	140	98	110	99	70	41	17	2	1,491*
Totals	153	297	390	443	577	716	772	880	870	858	756	642	448	327	481	8,610

No allowance is made for deaths or removals.

* Includes 104 children attending Derby Schools, residing in Shardlow R.D. and charged to that Council.

Enteric Fever.—No case of true Typhoid Fever was notified.

Para-typhoid B. infection occurred in many parts of the country : six cases only were notified, two being strangers and two were service cases : in both the infection had been acquired elsewhere. No food or drink could be implicated in the local cases.

One (military) case died. He had probably been immunised in 1923, not since, and contracted his infection when in transit with Army Transport.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—This disease became epidemic on a much larger scale than occurred in the last war and involved the whole country. The rapid increase of cases of local origin, and the great demand for bed accommodation from other areas, led to the institution of a Special Ward at the Isolation Hospital, in which Dr. Taylor and his staff accomplished a splendid piece of work by the scientific use of the newest drugs, resulting in the saving of many lives.

Early cases indicated that infection was not of local origin. The first cases in January were a soldier, who had just returned from leave in Scotland, and a girl of 14 whose condition was not diagnosed until after death.

In February, cases turned up in different parts of the town, both children and adults, and it soon became manifest that we had to deal with a widespread distribution of infection, picking out susceptibles. This corresponded with conditions in the country as a whole.

It was suspected that the disease was introduced by soldiers who were distributed in billets in various parts of the town : *e.g.*, Case 9 was a soldier, his companion in billet was a "carrier." Case 10, a youth, in whose home soldiers from the same unit as 9 were billeted, one of whom was also found to be a "carrier." This was suggestive, but no further evidence could be obtained as distribution became widespread. Certain investigations amongst troops elsewhere showed that there was a moderate "carrier rate" both amongst contacts of cases and non-contacts.

In contrast with conditions obtaining in 1915, there was no evidence of infection having been introduced into the country by military contingents from overseas. Military cases occurred chiefly in groups of men who had been mobilised for three—six months.

Much has been written on the epidemiology of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Why did it occur at this time?

Owing to the restrictions of travel and holidays, there was far less movement of the civil population, but a considerable movement of the armed forces, large numbers of young adults changing their place of residence and congregating in barracks, billets and places of recreation, etc. The other factor was the widespread prevalence of influenza at the same time as the increase of cases of meningitis, the peak of infection of the latter occurring in the ninth week of the year. This association in time has occurred before: we do not know whether there is a relationship, in fact, the last word has not been written on this controversial subject.

The natural history of the epidemic was one of rapid development and spread, early cases being grave and even fulminating, followed by less severe and doubtful infections in April and May with cases continuing throughout the year at a far higher incidence than for non epidemic periods. The infection, where typed, was found to be Group II. meningococcus in every case.

The cases dealt with in Derby numbered 97, together with 26 suspects, in which the diagnosis was not confirmed from the cerebro spinal fluid. There were 11 military cases and nine civilian strangers: 59 were males, 38 females. Incidence was heavier in male infants and in male workers, whereas in the over 45 years of age group there were six females and two males. Mortality varied in different groups, and in different hospitals. Of 20 deaths, three were strangers. The mortality was greatest in infants under one year (5) and cases over 45 years (7), the latter being due to the incapacity to resist a grave infection by the presence of intercurrent disease or degenerative processes.

This greatly reduced mortality is entirely due to the brilliant results which have been achieved by the use of various sulphonamide preparations, sulphapyridine having been used with most success in this infection. The remedy was ready when the disease became epidemic, and has completely altered the outlook for patients when properly administered in early and full doses. The changes in many cases of greatest gravity were dramatic, and the heavy burden of nursing and frequent injections is now past history—and there is hope of still greater improvement in the mortality figures.

Of equal importance is the condition of patients on discharge to their homes, to all appearances in normal health, and with added advantage that the sulphapyridine drugs have entirely eliminated the danger of convalescents remaining as carriers of infection.

Measles.—The biennial epidemic was delayed; this was of enormous importance on account of the great prevalence of Rubella.

Two foci started simultaneously in Infant Departments, introduced from without the Borough, at a time when both were involved in the Rubella epidemic, so that diagnostic and notification problems were not easy. Anyhow, infection was started without the possibility of giving warning to parents, and from these foci in April the infection spread from School to School and Ward to Ward, producing 3,400 cases during the year, reaching a peak in November and continuing over into 1941.

The outbreak was at a favourable period as to season, but, because of the emergency and the continuation of school attendance throughout the summer holidays, there was no real break by dispersal. Moreover, the introduction of new non-immunes, both in August and October, added material, some

Schools passing through two waves of Measles. Similarly, the fortnight's holiday at Christmas was not sufficient to break the chain, the epidemic continuing for nearly twelve months. We can now look forward to almost complete immunity from Measles for two years.

Full use was made of the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of severe cases, or where home treatment would have been risky. In spite of the mass of infection and the difficult conditions arising from war, one is happy to report that five cases only were fatal, one from that rare complication—encephalitis.

Rubella.—An epidemic, which was probably unique in the recent epidemiological history of the country, did not spare Derby. Although of little importance to most individuals, it had a considerable social effect in industrial, commercial and office life, and became a thorough nuisance in hospitals, leading to a depletion of hard-worked nursing staffs.

Infection commenced locally in various service units, barracks and billets, leading to some spread amongst adults at dances, cinemas, etc., and thereafter to shops, offices and works. Hospitals were infected by the reception of service cases, suffering from other conditions, who happened to be incubating Rubella. From the adult population infection gradually reached scholars, producing some local spread in schools.

The first cases occurred in mid-January. The epidemic reached its maximum intensity in March, but continued to spread throughout the child population until it ceased at the end of June.

Notification.—This disease was previously notifiable locally but, by the Ministry's Emergency Regulations of 1940 for the Notification of Measles and Whooping Cough, the notification of Rubella was abolished. In consequence, owing to there being no fees for notification, the numbers tailed off, and many hundreds of cases in adults were never notified. We had records of 2,450 cases, but the epidemic was much more extensive.

Provision was made at the Isolation Hospital for the reception of service and other cases, which included a number of nurses from various hospitals.

Few cases were serious—occasional complications were reported, but this is to be expected when dealing with a widespread epidemic.

As the disease was prevalent long before it reached the Elementary Schools, and as it affected adolescents and other children more than the young, no steps were taken to further hamper education by the restraining of infants for the usually accepted limits of incubation: exposed infants were allowed to continue in attendance at schools and no increase of cases was noted. Past experience of Rubella was confirmed in this instance—it affects the attendance in junior and senior departments far more than amongst the young.

Dysentery.—Two notifications were received, a service case which was due to Flexner type, whereas the civilian was not confirmed bacteriologically and was probably a case of food poisoning.

Food Poisoning.—Other cases were reported for investigation, in none of which could specific organisms be incriminated—staphylococcal toxins were suspected.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified 16

12 of the cases were males and 4 females.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unim- paired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospitals.</i>				
16	*8	†8	‡16	—	—	—

* Included in this number is 1 case treated at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and 1 at the City Hospital as Out-patients.

† In-patients of City Hospital (3). Nightingale Nursing Home (5).

‡ Four cases left Derby before the end of the year.

The number of cases notified was 18 fewer than in 1939.

CANCER.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show an increase in number as compared with 1939, viz. :—227 (209).

The table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

Age	25-44 years.		45-64 years.		65-74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
Sex	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
Deaths from Cancer ...	13	11	44	44	40	34	18	23	115	112	227

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (Revised).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1940.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhœa		Non- Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	174	147	—	—	137	51	70	21	381	219	600
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	2	8	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	11	14
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
„ secondary ...	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	28
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
„ all later stages ...	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	37
„ congenital ...	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	154	48	—	—	154	48	202
later... ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	5
Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	72	212	72	284
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres	7	10	—	—	15	3	—	—	22	13	35
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4...	239	199	—	—	311	106	282	93	832	398	1230
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	15	10	—	—	72	28	178	47	265	85	350
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
„ secondary	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	16
„ latent in 1st year of infection*	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
„ all later stages	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	25
„ congenital	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	60	16	—	—	60	16	76
later	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure ...	19	6	—	—	38	3	—	—	57	9	66
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners...	29	9	—	—	38	3	—	—	67	12	79
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	136	147	—	—	103	55	104	46	343	248	591
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	239	199	—	—	311	106	282	93	832	398	1230

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Non- Venereal or undiagn'd Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10 Number of attendances :											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers	2592	1968	—	—	1724	512	907	216	5223	2696	7919
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	196	—	—	—	3732	1356	631	—	4559	1356	5915
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	2788	1968	—	—	5456	1868	1538	216	9782	4052	13834
11 In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons ad- mitted for treatment during the year	13	6	—	—	11	5	—	1	24	12	36
(b) Aggregate number of "in- patient days" of treatment given	126	106	—	—	211	84	—	4	337	194	531
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals.		
12 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	5	8	6	
							Microscopical		Others for diagnosis of		
							for Syphi- lis	for Gonor- rhœa	Venereal Disease		
13 Pathological Work :—											
Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the treatment centre ...							56	1109			

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County.	Leicester County.	Notts. County.	Burton-on-Trent.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—							
Syphilis ...	51	38	—	1	—	—	90
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ...	124	74	6	3	—	—	207
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	161	114	2	5	—	2	284
TOTAL ...	336	226	8	9	—	2	581
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8620	4929	115	104	19	47	13834

*"Syphilis latent in first year of infection." applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

3rd March, 1941.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

V--TUBERCULOSIS.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis show an increase of 18 and the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis an increase of 10.

The deaths show a total increase of one, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis being five fewer and the non-pulmonary deaths six more than in the previous year.

Notifications :—

		<i>Comparison with</i>	
		1940.	1939.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	130	112
Non pulmonary Tuberculosis		28	18
Total	...	158	130

Deaths :—

		<i>Comparison with</i>	
		1940.	1939.
Pulmonary	...	79	84
Non-pulmonary	...	17	11
Total	...	96	95

One of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis included in the above is that of a Derby resident who is classified elsewhere in this report as a non-civilian death.

Of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 8.8% occurred previous to notification. 70.6% of the deaths of the non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases (12 of the total 17) occurred previous to notification. 59.5% of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred within two years of notification (including those not notified previous to death).

X-Ray Work.— This continued to be very heavy, the number of screenings made and films taken being 954.

Tuberculosis Clinic :—

Number of Clinics held	...	217
Total number of Attendances	...	3,336
Number of new Patients examined	...	495
Number of Contacts examined	...	214
Number of Contacts re-examined	...	115

Twenty of the contacts were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

School Children.—The number of school children examined (177) includes observation cases and contacts.

Number of school children notified in 1940	...	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	5

Borough Sanatorium :—

Number of patients admitted	...	118
.. .. discharged	...	84
.. .. died	...	20

The average stay of the patients discharged was 92.5 days, and for the patients who died 143.9 days.

VI—HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles & German Measles.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, Dec. 31st, 1939	25	21	—	1	15	62
Admitted during 1940 ...	175	284	519	29	452	1,459
Discharged during 1940 ...	182	232	501	23	418	1,356
Died during 1940 ...	—	18	2	1	23	44
Remaining under treat- ment on Dec. 31st, 1940	18	55	16	6	26	121

OTHER CASES.

	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/39</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/40</i>
Anthrax	—	2	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	113	93	14	6
.. .. Carrier	—	3	3	—	—
Chickenpox	—	5	4	—	1
Diphtheria Carrier ...	1	4	4	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	14	12	2	—
Erysipelas	1	31	27	3	2
Mumps	—	8	8	—	—
Observation	1	9	10	—	—
.. Cerebro-Spin. Fever	—	35	33	1	1
.. Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—
.. Diphtheria	2	32	32	—	2
.. Enteric Fever	—	4	2	2	—
.. Measles and Rubella	—	9	8	—	1
.. Mumps	—	2	2	—	—
.. Scarlet Fever	3	8	11	—	—
.. Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1	—	—
? Scabies	—	2	2	—	—
? Typhoid Carrier ...	—	1	1	—	—
Quinsey	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies	—	22	22	—	—
Tonsillitis	7	130	127	—	10
Various*	—	14	12	—	2
	15	452	418	23	26

* Includes all diseases marked ‡ on following Table.

B.I.H. Admissions, etc., 1940. Divided into Civilian and Service

DISEASE.	TOTAL.		BOROUGH.							
	REM.	31/12/39	CIVILIAN.					SER.		
			REM.	AD.	DIS.	DEAD	REM.	REM.	AD.	DIS.
Scarlet Fever ...	25	25	25	159	168	...	16	...	8	7
Diphtheria ...	21	21	21	268	219	17	53	...	10	10
Anthrax ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bullosum Erythema ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	63	49	12	2	...	9	9
" " " Carrier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...
Dermatitis ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Carrier ...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	3	2
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	27	25	3	...	...	...	...
Herpes Zoster ...	†	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	†	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Measles and Rubella ...	...	...	...	220	204	2	14	...	164	164
" Ct. and Pneum.	†	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Observation ...	1	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	3	3
" C.S.F.	...	...	...	20	18	1	1	...	6	6
" Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Diphtheria ...	2	2	2	21	21	...	2	...	9	9
" Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1
" Measles and Rubella	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3
" Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" Scarlet Fever ...	3	2	2	4	6	...	...	1	4	5
" Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumococcal Meningitis ...	†	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pyorrhœa ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
? Mumps ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
? Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
? Typhoid Carrier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Quinsey... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Tonsillitis ...	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	88	87
Vaccinia ...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	29	23	1	6	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	62	54	840	760	39	95	8	332	327	

†—Included in Other Cases (Various) in previous Table.

Patients, Borough and Non-Borough.

NON-BOROUGH.												TOTAL.
VICE.		CIVILIAN.						SERVICE.				REM.
DEAD	REM. 31/12/40	REM. 31/12/39	AD.	DIS.	DEAD	REM. 31/12/40	REM. 31/12/39	AD.	DIS.	DEAD	REM. 31/12/40	31/12/40
...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	18
...	5	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	55
...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	23	18	2	3	...	18	17	...	1	6
...	2	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1
...
1	5	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
...	4	2	...	2	2
...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	135	133	...	2	16
...
...	2	2	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	2
1
...	4	3	...	1	1
...
...
...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...
...
...	18	18	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38	...	2	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6
2	11	—	39	32	3	4	—	248	237	—	11	121

SANATORIUM.—118 patients were admitted during 1940.

NURSING STAFF.

	<i>Examination Passed.</i>	<i>Results. Failed.</i>
Preliminary Examination	10	2
Final Examination ...	13	1

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1940.

1940.	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter	6,807	74.69	962 10 1	2 9.93
2nd ..	8,131	89.35	922 7 2	2 3.22
3rd ..	7,803	84.82	1,156 5 2	2 8.87
4th ..	9,716	105.61	1,076 10 7	2 2.59
Totals 1940	32,457	85.95	4,117 13 0	2 6.44
Totals for 1939	30,258	82.90	2,826 15 9	1 10.42

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1940.

1940.	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day.*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter	2,752	30.24	394 12 1	2 10.41
2nd ..	3,557	39.09	307 9 0	1 8.54
3rd ..	3,539	38.47	385 8 5	2 2.14
4th ..	3,410	37.06	538 16 11	3 1.92
Totals 1940	13,258	36.22	1,626 6 5	2 5.44
Totals for 1939	13,870	38.00	1,534 6 3	2 2.54

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

CITY HOSPITAL, DERBY.

A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government or Public Health Acts.

Staffing.

Medical Superintendent: R. G. COOKE, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G.

Resident: Whole-time.

Number of other Medical Staff: 4.

Number of Visiting Staff: 12.

Specialised Services Supplied :

Consulting Physician. Surgeon. Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.
Ophthalmic Surgeon. Orthopaedic Surgeon. Neurological Surgeon.
Radiologist. Gynaecologist. Anaesthetist. Pathologist. Dental Surgeon.

Number of—

- (a) Trained Nurses : 43 (including Matron, Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor).
- (b) Probationer Nurses : 64, and 15 Midwifery Pupils.
- (c) Assistant Nurses : 16 Sub-Probationers (non-resident).
- (d) Male Attendants : 5 Porters, 1 Barber, 1 Ambulance Driver, 1 Ambulance Attendant.

The work of the Hospital shows a general increase in all Departments.

Statistics for the Year ending 31/12/40.

	1940.	1939.
Total Number of Admissions ...	3,885	3,106
Number of Maternity Cases ...	671	633
„ Ante-Natal Attendances ...	4,144	3,780
„ Maternal Deaths ...	2 (unbooked)	1 (unbooked).
„ Operations ...	1,012	846
„ Treatments in Massage Dept. ...	12,879	7,774
„ X-Ray Examinations...	1,562	1,370
„ Pathological Examinations ...	6,933	5,717
„ Dental Cases ...	1,166	959

Nursing Examinations.

- 18 Nurses passed Final State Examination.
- 10 „ „ Preliminary Examination.
- 17 „ „ C.M.B. Examination.

VII—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

It is my duty to submit to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the past year, 1940.

On the very definite instructions given me I have cut the report down to the absolute minimum, but should occasion require it the corroboration of any figures given or any details required will be at once available. It must be noted that practically all activities under the Housing Acts, Factory and Workshops Act have been abandoned. Further, regional slaughtering in the Borough having taken the place of only that for local demands, has necessitated the sole employment on this duty of two Inspectors.

Our activities are further lessened by the loss of five Inspectors now with H.M. Forces and one deceased, also the loss of particularly specialised clerical staff.

WATER SUPPLY.

The staff during the year took 56 samples of the Corporation supply of water—52 from taps over sinks and four from the Water Works at Breadsall, all of which were satisfactory.

MR. T. B. FARRINGTON, Water Engineer, reports as follows :—

“No work in connection with leading mains or extensions to mains for building operations has been carried out during the year. The supply of water has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.”

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area, which includes Borough and various Parishes outside)								2,751,485,000
Gallons per day per head of population								36.68
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply ...								48%

Used during the year.

								<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer Flushing								2,689,000
Street Watering								303,000
Steam Rolling								58,000

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by Mr. E. H. Bennett, Borough Surveyor :—

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents about 3.1 miles. Total loads of silt—122.

Manholes cleaned out during the year	564
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

New Sewers laid during the year.

Megaloughton Lane	102 feet (F.).
Sinfin Lane	368 .. (F.).
Wyndham Street	108 .. (F.).
Wyndham Street	76 .. (F.).
	<hr/>
	654 ..
	<hr/>

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Kedleston Road	1
Megaloughton Lane	1
Sinfin Lane	2
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/>

The extension of the Main Drainage Scheme, which was commenced in 1936, has been completed so far as the Minister of Health will permit under the present war conditions.

The part of the Scheme which is now in abeyance includes part of Contract No. 5 and other future contracts, *i.e.*, that portion of Culvert No. 2 which lies on the North side of the L. M. & S. Railway, Birmingham Branch Line.

Culvert No. 1 was completed in March, 1939, and fulfils two important functions :—

- (1) To divert the major portion of the flood flows of the Markeaton and Mackworth Brooks to the River Derwent in Darley Park, the balance of the flood flow which continues down the existing brooks being such that the existing Markeaton Culvert through the town can safely carry it.

- (2) The existing flood relief culvert which runs through the town approximately parallel to the Markeaton Brook Culvert, and which in the past was used as a relief to the Markeaton Brook Culvert is now freed to deal exclusively with the flow from the Littleover and Bramble Brooks, and also to relieve the foul sewer system in the centre of the town.

The culvert since its completion has been in operation on many occasions, and it is estimated that possible flooding of the town was obviated in December, 1938, when a rapid thaw followed a heavy fall of snow, and again during the thaw following heavy snowfalls which occurred in the early part of 1940.

Culvert No. 2 was designed to divert part of the flood flows of the Littleover and Bramble Brooks and to provide storm relief to the sewers in the Rowditch, Abbey, Dale, part of Babington, Arboretum, Pear Tree, Normanton, Osmaston and Alvaston Wards.

This culvert, as far as constructed, was divided into five contracts, and at the present time the first four of these and approximately two-thirds of the fifth have been completed, as explained above.

These works will give relief to the existing system of sewers in the London Road area from Meadow Lane to Lindon Drive; also in Alvaston Street, Elvaston Lane, Baker Street, Harvey Road and the Housing Estates North and South of Harvey Road. Boulton Street and Brackens Lane and the adjacent Housing Estates will also benefit. Considerable relief will be given to the sewers which drain the Sinfen Areas by the new relief sewer in Harvey Road, the function of which has been described in detail above. The proposed relief sewer extending from the junction of Brackens Lane and Boulton Street in a Westerly direction to the L. M. & S. Railway Melbourne Branch has not, of course, been constructed and therefore this area, *i.e.*, South Western part of Osmaston Ward and the Southern part of Normanton Ward, will still be liable to flooding troubles during times of exceptionally heavy rainfall. The new storm overflows at the West end of Harvey Road, at the junction of Nightingale Road and Addison Road, and on the North-west side of the L. M. and S. Railway, Birmingham Branch, will take excess surface water out of the Southern Intercepting Sewer and Branches, and effective storm relief will be given to the sewers in Osmaston Ward South of Addison Road. A measure of relief will also be given in Pear Tree Ward and will be felt probably as far North as Pear Tree Street.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Mr. A. Connor, Cleansing and Transport Superintendent, reports as follows :—

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	...	...	...	12,172 Tons.
—Other Tips	...	...	...	Nil.
Burned in the Destructors	...	...	...	22,859 Tons.
				<hr/> 35,031 Tons. <hr/>

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins	...	...	948 tons	Bones	...	...	25 tons
Iron	...	...	66 "	Broken Glass	...	...	153 "
Waste Paper	...	...	773 "	Cinders	...	...	219 "
Rag	...	...	97 "	Milk Bottles	...	...	8 "

Moveable Ashbins Provided.

Housing Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
Private Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
							<hr/> 610
Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>2,692

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse :—							
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Horse Drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—							
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mechanical Gulley Emptiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Lacre Sweepers.							

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Inspections are regularly made of our brook and river courses, and no serious pollution has taken place.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few trough closets and about 40 pail closets, and privy cesspools, the whole of the Borough is fitted with water closets.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

It is unnecessary to go into details further than this :—

1,411 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts. Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act in 84 instances ; None under Section 9 of the Housing Act. During the year, 14,717 visits were made under the Public Health Act ; None under the Housing Act.

The number of nuisances abated were 3,140.

MILK.

The number of purveyors registered inside the Borough is 78, and those from outside the Borough, 58. Inspections of the herds and dairies in the Borough were regularly carried out, and veterinary inspections of our cattle are carried out each quarter.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Number of samples found to contain tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of infected animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

23 samples were taken for the Phosphates test, 3 of which were not satisfactory. Regarding the Methylene Blue and Coliform tests, 78 samples were taken, 7 of which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue test, 11 did not the Coliform test, and 11 the Methylene Blue only. The number of samples that did satisfy both tests was 28.

HOUSING.

As I have said, all the necessary returns have been made as required by the Ministry of Health, but I think it is essential that the following one be tabulated.

Extract from the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry.

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

Action taken under the Housing Act, 1930, and the corresponding Provisions in the Housing Act, 1936.

1.	Number of Dwelling-houses demolished.		Number of Persons displaced up to 31 '12/39.	Number of Dwelling-houses made fit.
	Unfit Houses.	Other Houses.		
	2.	3.	4.	5.
PART A.				
Clearance Areas :—				
(i.) Land col. Pink ...	454	—	} 1725	—
(ii.) Land col. Grey ...	—	4		—
PART B.				
Improvement Areas.	—	—	—	—

PART C.—Insanitary houses not included in clearance areas or improvement areas.

NOTE.—The references relate to Sections of the Act of 1930. Details of action taken under the corresponding provisions in the Act of 1936, should be included.

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 19 ...	806
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 19 ...	16
(3) Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertakings (which have not been cancelled) by owners under Section 19 not to use the houses for human habitation ...	7
(4) Parts of buildings closed (Section 20) ...	13
(5) Number of persons displaced as a result of action :—	
Under (1) above ...	2,939
" (2) " ...	60
" (3) " ...	20
" (4) " ...	60
(6) Number of dwelling houses made fit :—	
(i.) as a result of formal notices under Sections 17—20 ...	1,744
(ii.) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 17 to 20 ...	7,129

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding. As 1939 Report.

Fitness of Houses and Re-Conditioning.

The Housing Acts, in defining a house fit for human habitation, say that regard shall be had, amongst other things, "to the general standard of housing accommodation in the district." For all future purposes, and to emphasise the "standard" that exists in this district, figures are appended. They are a summary of the main items reported year by year since 1920, when operations first began under repair sections of the Housing Acts, and are culled from Annual Reports since that date. They are as follows :—

Houses made fit in all respects (including all amenities—	
coppers, sinks, water on sinks, larders, and all repairs) ...	14,017
Entirely new sinks provided where none existed before ...	1,715
Old sinks replaced by new... ..	2,998
Houses dampcoursed	3,336
Roofs, floors, firegrates, stairs, walls, etc., repaired ...	52,498
Wash coppers provided where none existed before ...	1,179
Wash coppers repaired	1,584
Larders provided where none existed before ...	2,838
Water laid on inside houses	1,881

In addition to vast numbers of other repairs, and not including the enormous figures detailed as done under the Public Health Acts,

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1940, January—December shews no alteration from 1939 report.

There is still a shortage of houses to let at a low rental, i.e., not exceeding 10/- per week, and the Council, prior to the outbreak of war, had made arrangements for the erection of further houses to meet this demand. The building of houses has now been completely stopped.

There is no difficulty in the way of providing sites, as suitable sites have already been purchased.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Some 34 houses were disinfested by this Department and 25 notices were served on tenants and owners to get rid of these pests.

As you know, having now no chambers, I am unable to carry on the disinfestation of furniture, a matter I much regret for the sake of every living person in this town.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

Under the Regional Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food, 14,883 cattle, 76,396 sheep, 17,960 pigs and 4,142 calves have passed through the abattoirs. Of these 2,280 were casualties and emergency slaughtered animals.

There were 307 carcasses of beef, 53 carcasses of veal, 125 carcasses of mutton and 77 carcasses of pork totally condemned.

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	88	49	125	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2553	—	1404	137
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	219	4	—	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1899	—	—	1325

Weights of Unsound Food Condemned.

124 tons, 12 cwts. meat (including offal); 88 rabbits; 1 ton, 1 cwt. of fish and shellfish; 510 cans of food; 4 tons, 3 cwts. fruit and vegetables; 15 cwts. cooked foods.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

I am informed by the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that the following number of animals were dealt with in the Borough.

Two animals, taken from premises within the Borough as suspected, were reported by the owners with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis. Post Mortem confirmed the suspicions in both cases, and a reduction of three against the previous year.

Thirteen animals, the same as last year, were certified as suspected in the Cattle Market, seven with Tuberculosis Emaciation, and six with Chronic Cough, etc. Five were sent back to farms, five to Knacker's Yard, and three were sent for slaughter.

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

Food-preparing Places on Register at end of year	...	...	...	215
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	5

These inspections included restaurants, food stores, pork butchers, shops where food is cooked, and beef butchers' shops where the preparation and filling of sausages takes place. A general inspection of these premises has proved that a high standard of cleanliness is generally maintained.

Fried fish shops continue to show a marked improvement in all directions.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Regular inspections of the premises and processes of manufacture were made, as also of retailers in the street.

On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	106
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	13

The number of people who manufacture and retail ice cream is fast declining and they are now obtaining their supplies from large manufacturers.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses in occupation at end of year	...	...	44
Defects found during year	...	...	3
Defects remedied during year	...	...	3
Notices served	...	...	3

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following is a summary by the Borough Analyst (Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1940 :—

During the year, 210 samples were submitted under the above Acts, consisting of 123 formal samples and 87 informal samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of 1.53 per 1,000 of population.

Of the samples submitted, 25 (11.9%) were classed as adulterated or below standard :—1 cheese, 1 jam, 11 milk, 3 sausages, 8 vinegar, 1 vinegar (artificial).

Milk Samples.—The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (13.1%) is higher than last year, when a figure of 10.3% was returned. No fat deficiencies were disclosed on analysis, and all the 11 samples classed as adulterated were found to contain added water.

Eight appeal to cow samples were examined and these were the result of four visits to the same farm. Of the first two samples of evening milk one sample was somewhat deficient in non-fatty solids and the other sample contained a small amount of added water. The morning milks were satisfactory. This sampling was therefore repeated and all four samples (two of evening and two of morning) were satisfactory.

The average composition of all milks examined during the year is as follows :—

Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	8.69	per cent.
Fat	...	...	...	3.65	„ „
Total solids	...	...	...	12.34	„ „

Other Samples.—14 samples other than milk were classed as adulterated.

Preservatives.—All appropriate samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. Two samples of sausages were found to contain preservatives without adequate declaration, and one sample of jam contained an excessive proportion of Sulphur Dioxide. The remaining samples were found to conform with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Eight samples of fertilisers and one sample of feeding stuff were submitted under the above Act during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-three samples of pasteurised milk were examined by the phosphatase test. Of these, four were classed as inadequately pasteurised and the remainder as satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

Inspections.—Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPEC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power	72	10	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	72	10	Nil

Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	1	...	...
Overcrowding ...	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	1	—	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences	Insufficient ...	—	...	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	5	13	...
	Not separate for sexes ...	—	...	...
Other offences ...	1	—	...	...
(not including offences re- lating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	7	14	...	...

Registered Factories.

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	507
.. without ..	...	...	...	...	194
Bakehouses with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	28
.. without ..	...	...	...	...	22
Total					751

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Mr. F. C. BRIGHT, the Officer under this Act, reports that 193 visits have been paid and 498 rats accounted for.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	309
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	5

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	14
These contain 68 rooms and have accommodation for 146 adults and 21 children.					
Notices and Cautions given to Landlords and Lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	8

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	21
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	21
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	12
.. with ..	..	..	..	...	...	9

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/40.

<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Date of Hearing.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Louis Godrich ...	Failing to use mechanically operated instrument.	15/2/40	Fined 10/-.
Thomas A. Frost and Ernest W. Frost.	Having possession of meat unfit for human consumption.	30/5/40	Fined 40/-, 11/6 costs to pay.
Harold C. Moorcroft ...	Depositing unsound meat unfit for human consumption.	30/5/40	Fined 40/-.
Do. ...	Obstruction of Meat Inspector	30/5/40	Fined 10/-.
Everard W. Johnson ...	Selling adulterated milk.	15/8/40	Fined £3. To pay £1 1s. special costs.
Frederick Clark...	Selling vinegar not of nature demanded.	15/8/40	Dismissed.
John W. Watson ...	Do.	28/8/40	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 5s. costs.
Louisa Nelson ...	Do.	11/9/40	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 5s. costs.
Florence E Riddell ...	Do.	11/9/40	Dismissed.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

In 49 cases the works ordered on notices served, not having been carried out by the owners, were in default executed by this Department, and the costs duly entered in the bill book for collection by the Town Clerk.

CONCLUSION.

I again wish to thank you for the consistent aid you have given to me during this and so many previous years.

I am,

Yours obediently,

HARRY J MORGAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

